### Life Course and Women's Health

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GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S HEALTH ACROSS THE
LIFESPAN CONFERENCE

PHOENIX, AZ NOVEMBER 8, 2011

### • Ideas and Slides Freely Adapted From MCH Colleagues: • Milton Kotelchuck • Michael Lu • Neal Halfon • Mario Drummonds • Kiko Malin • Connie Mitchell

o Cheri Pies

Acknowledgements

### Presentation Overview 3 Introduction to Life Course theory and science Moving from theory to practice What does it mean for girls and women?

### Introduction to Life Course Theory LIFE COURSE 101 What Life Course Is ... and Isn't • Is a theory, perspective, framework • Not a model • No single, definitive text • Reflects a convergence of ideas, informed by multiple sources

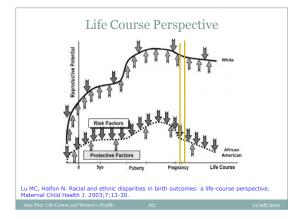
### **Key Questions**

MCH Life Course literature focuses on 2 key Qs:

- Why do health disparities exist and persist across population groups?
- What are the factors that influence the capacity of individuals or populations to reach their full potential for health and well-being?

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What Life Course Is and Isn't	
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• Life Course is a theory or perspective that seeks to understand, explain, and improve health and	
disease patterns across population groups.	
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Social Determinants & Health Equity Roots	
- 8	-
How does LC interface with social determinants and health equity models/concepts?	
• LC literature reflects and incorporates both.	
• LC inquiry is rooted in both.	
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Key Terms	
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Pathways and Trajectories	
Risk and Protective Factors	
Early Programming	
Cumulative Impact	
Critical or Sensitive Periods	
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### Life Course Core Concepts

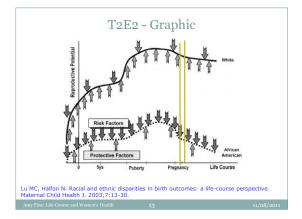
- Today's experiences and exposures determine tomorrow's health.
- · Health trajectories are particularly affected during critical or sensitive periods.
- The broader environment —biologic, physical, and social —strongly affects the capacity to be healthy.
- Inequality in health reflects more than genetics and personal choice.

Fine, Kotelchuck, Addess, Pies 2009

### T2E2: The Real "Cliff Notes"

- *Timeline* Today's experiences and exposures determine tomorrow's health.
- *Timing* -- Health trajectories are particularly affected during critical or sensitive periods.
- Environment The broader environment biologic, physical, and social strongly affects the capacity to be healthy.
- **Equity** —Inequality in health reflects more than genetics and personal choice.

Fine and Kotelchuck, MCHB Concept Paper, 2010



### **Critiques and Questions**

- 14
- Early programming too deterministic?
- Too front-loaded? What does LCT tell us about later life stages?
- · What does LCT tell us about CSHCN?
- How does LCT fit with clinical care?
- If it is all connected over a life time, how do we make the case for a focus on MCH?

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### Addressing Key Life Course Concerns

- Interactive processes The development of health over a lifetime is an interactive process, combining genes, environments and behaviors.
- Lifelong development/lifelong intervention Throughout life and at all stages, even for those whose trajectories seem limited, risk factors can be reduced and protective factors enhanced, to improve current and subsequent health and well-being.

Fine and Kotelchuck, 2010

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Life Course is a Developing Theory	
We need to add to and adjust our theory with new	
knowledge.	
We need input from all levels: practice level, service delivery level, systems level, and program and policy	
levels.	
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Summary thoughts on LC Persective	
Life Course is a framework that reflects new & renewed understandings of  • the interplay of genes, environment, and personal choices;  • the importance of earliest experiences, and subsequent critical and sensitive periods of development;  • the cumulative, and longitudinal nature of risks and protective factors; and how these impact the health and development of individuals and populations.	
Life Course and Women's	
Health  (8)	
LIFE COURSE SCIENCE	

Is Life Course Old or New?	
LCT marries long-term MCH concepts with new science – from health and related fields     Reproductive life course models     Chronic Illness models	7
Genetics/epi-genetics     Child development models	
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### New Science from Health & Related Fields

- Lu/Halfon link disparities in birth outcomes to differential developmental trajectories of the mother, based on early life experiences (programming)and cumulative stress.
- $\bullet$  Barker Hypothesis – links LBW to increased risk of heart disease, diabetes
- Felitti's ACE Study links early childhood adverse events to increased risk of obesity, heart disease, diabetes, depression
- Neurons to Neighborhoods, NAS early environments, nurturing relationships, parents are the "active ingredients" in healthy brain development – from the earliest ages forward.
- Epi-genetics links environmental triggers to gene expression.

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### The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Scientific Basis for the MCH Life Course

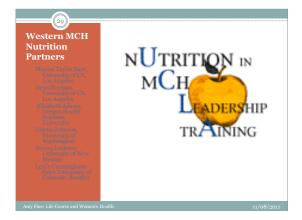
- Provides an understanding of how the social environment gets built into or embodied into our physical bodies
- Bridges our intuitive understanding of the social causes of ill health (poverty, malnutrition, stress) with our understanding of its clinical manifestations and treatment
- Incorporates our growing scientific understanding of the biology of human development into our health trajectories
- Focuses on root causes of illness and disparities
   Milk Kotelchuck, Martha May Eliot Symposium, APHA, October 2011

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Moving from Theory to Practice	
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NEW WAYS TO ORGANIZE HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS	
SERVICES AND SIGILARS	
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Maring from Theowy to Practice	
Moving from Theory to Practice	
<u> </u>	
To date, MCH Life Course theory has focused primarily on causal analysis, with limited guidance	
for social strategy or implementation.	
• But, across the country states, counties, communities	
are starting to make the theory operational.	
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any rise, use coarse and women's reason 11/08/2011	
Aligning Practice with LCT	
LCT tells us that interventions that reduce risks and	
increase protective factors can change the health trajectory of individuals and populations.	
trajectory of individuals and populations.	
<ul> <li>LCT tells us that intervening early and during sensitive periods can change outcomes.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>These ideas are not inconsistent with the current practice of medicine and of public health.</li> </ul>	

Aligning Practice with LCT	
But, LCT also	
• Greatly expands the opportunities for intervention:	n:
o a much broader set of venues and partners,	
o over a much longer timeline	
<ul> <li>Suggests the need for better linkage (vertical, horizontal, temporal)</li> </ul>	
• Encourages us to rethink and realign some of the	
current strategies and add new ones.	
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What LCT Means for MCH Practice	
(26)	
Barbara Ferrar, Boston Health Commissioner:	
***************************************	
Multiple time points for intervention	
Expanded settings for intervention	
<ul> <li>Policy is important at local, state and national levels</li> </ul>	els
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What LC Means for Policy	
(27)	
Debbie Allen, 2008	
Avoid the allure of categorical solutions	
• Focus on upstream population needs	
Assure that needed programmatic collaboration happen	oens
Partner with all sectors	
Invest in data for policy decisions	
Install visionary leadership	
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# Western MCH Nutrition Partners Northern Manhattan Perinatal Project Alameda County Public Health Department California Department of Health – MCAH Division



## Nutrition and the Life Course Framework Started with T2E2 framework Used examples from the field of nutrition focusing on the role and impact of nutrition throughout the life course and in relation to specific conditions. Highlighted WIC program as an example of a LC approach. Developing a longer paper on Life Course and nutrition.

### Timeline: Nutritional Factors and Development of Obesity

### Maternal Weight before Pregnancy

- o Strong predictor for childhood obesity
- Obese women have higher rates of LGA births
- High energy intake early in life affects fat cell development and brain's ability to regular appetite
- Obese child → more likely to become obese adult



From: Western MCH Nutrition Partners

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### Timing: Critical Nutrients during Critical Periods of Development

### Example: Essential Fatty Acids (EPA, DHA

### Preconception

- o Improved embryo morphology
- Pregnancy
  - o Important structural components of cell membranes, central nervous system, retinal cell membranes
  - Increased length of gestation, more AGA birthweights
- Infancy
  - Improved visual and cognitive development, maturity in sleep patterns, motor activity in infants



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### **Environment**

- Social, economic and cultural environments impact nutritional intakes in homes, schools and communities
- Social determinants of health and interactions of people with environment affect the potential to shape diets consumed over time and across generations –affects on health outcomes
- During childhood, supportive nutrition environments important to ameliorate earlier nutritional insults and protect against risk of obesity

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# • Food Insecurity • Association between obesity and food insecurity • Pregnancy: associated with pregravid obesity, higher gestational weight gain, gestational diabetes • Children: report poor health, experience depression, anemia, lower achievement in school • Hunger in childhood associated with lower educational attainment and household income as adults

## T2 - E2 and WIC Timing: WIC serves mothers and children at the most sensitive times. Equity: WIC serves the most vulnerable families Timeline: benefits of WIC persist across the lifespan Environment: WIC brings healthy foods into communities.

### The MCAH Maternal Health Framework CONNIE MITCHELL, MD, MPH BRANCH CHIEF, POLICY DEVELOPMENT MATERNAL, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH DIVISION MCAH ACTION EDUCATION DAY OCTOBER 21, 2010

Maternal Health Framework II: linking three constructs							
	Prevention	I. Maximize	II. Maintain	III. Address			
	→ Life Course	health prior	health during	health issues			
		to pregnancy	pregnancy	that arise in			
	Social Ecology Model			pregnancy			
	A. Individual						
	B. Family/						
	Support Sys						
	C. Community						
	D. Social Milieu						
P		s Health					

		h Framework rams fit the fi	
Prevention Soc Ecology	Maximize health prior to pregnancy	Maintain health during pregnancy	Address health issues that arise in pregnancy
Individual	Preconception Care	BIH	MQI
Family/ Support Sys			
Community		LAMH	CA-PAMR CMQCC
Social Milieu	s Health		

Maternal Health Framework: Examples of contributing factors for maternal health								
Prever +Life Co Social Ecology Mode	urse	Maximize health prior to pregnancy	Maintain health during pregnancy	Address health issues that arise in pregnancy				
Individual		Basic repro. health literacy Self Perception of health as good or excellent	Appropriate wt gain	Self Care for GDM				
Family/ Support Sys		Has a primary support person Safe home	Birthing and parenting classes	Bereavement support if needed				
Community		Access to fresh fruits and vegs School based sex & relationship ed	Access to prenatal care & education Occupational safety standards in preg	OB emergency drills and protocols OB QI efforts				
Social Milieu	i Women	Access to family planning services Low levels of poverty s Health	Legal protections for maternity leave	Regs to support regionalized levels of maternity care State PAMR review				

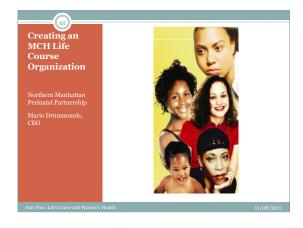
	(40)			
Contributing	Programs or	How progress		
Factors (CF) for	Policy to	measured?		
Maternal Health	address CF			
Basic reproductive health literacy	Department of Education required sex education curriculum for K-12 Family Resource Centers	Required to pass for graduation?		
Self perception of health is good/excellent	Black Infant Health promotes empowerment and self-efficacy through reproductive health knowledge	BIH program measures; CWHS and CHIS have questions on this		

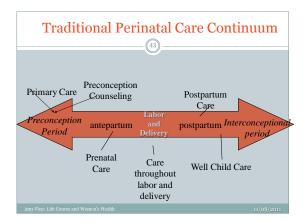
### Results/Conclusions

- --- (41)
- A framework for maternal health identified gaps in programs and outcome analysis
- The framework provided a useful tool for MCAH program and policy development
- The framework was a visual tool for understanding the connectivity and relatedness of programmatic efforts
- The framework has been well received by external partners.

FROM: C. MITCHELL, OCT. 2010

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### Working Definition of a MCH Life Course Organization

An MCH Life Course Organization is an entity (local/state) that develops the capacity over time to deliver integrated, continuous and comprehensive health and social services and support to women and their family members from the womb to the tomb.

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### MCH Life Course Organization

Builds programmatic capacity within the agency at each stage of a woman's life course to manage her health over the life course (Axis 1).

rom: M Drummonds, APHA, 2011

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Axis 1								
Centering Pregnancy	Child Abuse Prevention	Latch-Key Program	Managing Relationships	Health Policy Activities	Reproductive Social Capital	Harler Weigh Watch		
Internatal Care	School Readiness	Fitness & Health Activities	Pregnancy Prevention	Women's Health Protocol	Depression Group Work	Wome Healt Proto		
Perinatal Care	UPK	Beacon School	College Prep	Perinatal Care	Reproductive Life Planning	Speci Care		
Harlem Birthing Center	Early Head Start/ Head Start	Health/ Life Stories Telling	Preconception Inter- conceptional Care	Chronic Disease	Chronic Disease Management	Chroi		
Birth	Early Child- heed	Pre-Teen	Teen	Young Adult	Women>35	Se		

### Swims up-stream from individual interventions and designs strategies and actions at the group, organizational, community and policy levels to transform social determinants to poor health (Axis 2). Pront: M Drummonde, APHA, 2011

		Life Course	Approac	h to Wom	nen's Hea	lth			Ī
Assessment Tool- City of Harlem									
£	Public Policy Initiatives								
Social Determinants of Health	Community/ Environmental								Ī
ants (	Organizational								Ī
etermi	Group/ Interpersonal								
cial De	Individual								
So		Birth	Early Childhood	Pre-teens	Teens	Young Adult	Women ≥35	Seniors	
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MCH Life Course Organization	
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• If unable to build internal capacity collaborates with outside agencies and systems to create an integrated system of care to manage a woman's health.	
From: M Drummonds, APHA, 2011	

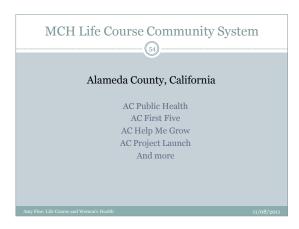
### Unlike many maternal and child health programs that only seek to influence the health system by developing and executing a local health system action plan, a MCHLCO seeks to influence and lead their local and regional economic, political, housing, child welfare, early childhood and middle school systems of care.

MCH Life Course Organization

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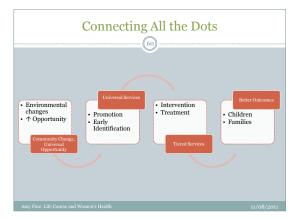


### Girls' and Women's Health Across the Lifespan

TATELLA CONTRACTOR AND	(r. 1d.)
What does LC mean for MCH and Women's F	Health?
Transform the way we view MCH and women health programs and services	n's
Facilitate shared planning across multiple sec.	ctors
• Expand our circle of agencies with which to p	partner
<ul> <li>Help us to do more with less within these tight budget times.</li> </ul>	ht
From: Malin & Fine MCAH Action Education Day.	.5/19/11
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Characteristics of Projects Operating from	m a
Life Course Perspective	
Go beyond individual programs	
Focus on system change and integration	
Focus on changing physical, social, economic policy environments	c and
Take a whole woman, whole child, whole fam	
whole community approach – to effect change the population  From: Malin & Fine.MCAH Action Education D	
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Alameda County Public Health Depar	rtment
• Place Matters Project	
Focus on social determinants of health and racial equ     National learning collaborative	uity
Study groups within health dept.     Expanded to work with parks and recreation, land use	se
planning, and more.	
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# Building Blocks Collaborative (BBC) Started as Perinatal Systems Re-design Morphed into an external community collaborative with a broader purpose Connected to an internal Life Course System Design Committee (LSDC) Implications for the ACPHD MPCAH program Changes/additions to existing programs (home visitors, assessment tools, staff involvement in collaboratives) "Food to Families" – Kresge grant Response to State's RSI for Home Visiting monies From: Malin & Fine.MCAH Action Education Days. 5/19/11 Anny Fine: Life Course and Women's Health Anny Fine: Life Course and Women's Health

# Alameda County First 5 Children's SART (Screening, Assessment, Referral and Treatment) Universal screening and messages for all children and families Prevention/promotion Early identification Help Me Grow (HMG) Centralized telephone access point Child healthcare provider outreach Community provider outreach and networking Data collection and analysis Home Visiting Program Project LAUNCH



Connecting Services within a Life Course Community
System – What's needed?

• Efficient and effective two-way linkages between
services and systems of care.

• Develop a common language/framework
• Shared planning – across sectors, across disciplines
• Shared set of outcomes – shared accountability for
results
• Shared data, monitoring and analytic capacity
• Be at the table for broader community change

From: Malin & Fine.MCAH Action Education Day. 5/19/11

Applying LCT to Girls' and Women's Health

YOUR THOUGHTS AND EXPERIENCES

• Initiatives or projects that are rooted in the life course perspective can take different forms

• Integrating new approaches/content to traditional services

• Coordinating and streamlining existing services

• Making alliances with "non-traditional" partners to transform communities so that women, children and families can thrive

• We are all at different stages of life course implementation

From: Malin & Fine.MCAH Action Education Day. 5/19/11

Moving from Theory to Practice		
The work ahead of us going forward is to explore how LCT might be applied:		
o in your field,		
o in your programs and systems of care,		
<ul> <li>in relation to others working to improve the health and being of girls and women.</li> </ul>	well-	
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### Questions for Discussion



- What kind of life-course influenced strategies most appeal to you and/or would be most realistic to implement in your program or agency?
- Where are you in developing or implementing this work in your program or agency? What's worked? What's been challenging?
- What have been your biggest realizations about this work to date?

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### Thank you



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